

BookletChart™

Lostmans River to Wiggins Pass

NOAA Chart 11430



A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters

When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.



- Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart
- Print at home for free
- Convenient size
- Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners
- Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker

Approximate Page Index					
4	5	6	7	8	9
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Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
888-990-NOAA

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

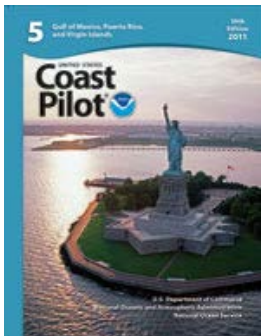
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=11430>



[Coast Pilot 5, Chapter 9 excerpts].

Pavilion Key. Anchorage is available for drafts of 4 to 5 feet off the E point of the S end. The anchorage is exposed to SW winds. **Chatham River** and **Huston River** offer a connection to the shallow bays that parallel the coast. A draft of 1½ to 2 feet could be taken up these rivers, but local knowledge is necessary to avoid the numerous bars.

Chokoloskee is joined to the mainland by a causeway that has a bridge opening off

Halfway Creek. The span has a clearance of 5 feet. Two channels, privately marked by stakes, lead from the Gulf through **Rabbit Key Pass** and **Chokoloskee Pass** to the facilities at Chokoloskee. The channel

through Rabbit Key Pass was closed, and with local knowledge 2 feet could be carried in the channel through Chokoloskee Pass. At low water, during periods of N winds, very little water remains in these channels and the bay dries for the most part. Local knowledge is essential. There is no marked channel across the bay from the island to the Barron River, but with local knowledge craft drawing up to 1 foot can make it ordinarily. A channel leads from the vicinity of Jewel Key through **Sandfly Pass** and thence into a privately dredged channel across the bay to the National Park Service basin at the NW end of the causeway. The channel and basin had depths of 3 feet.

The island has four marinas. One is at the N end on the E side of the A channel, marked by daybeacons, leads SE from the channel at the mouth of the Barron River to the protected basin of the National Park Service. Depths of less than 4 feet were reported in the channel and turning basin. A visitor's center of The Everglades National Park is at the basin.

Everglades City is the tourist center for **Everglades National Park**. It is also a center for sport fishing in **The Everglades** and the offshore waters of the Gulf.

West Pass. A draft of 2 feet can be taken to West Pass Bay, thence E into Chokoloskee Bay and SE to Barron River and Everglades City. West Pass is unmarked.

Charts 11433, 11432.—Small craft can traverse the system of tidal bays, creeks, and canals from Flamingo Visitors Center to the Gulf of Mexico, 6 miles N of Northwest Cape. The route through Buttonwood Canal, Coot Bay, Tarpon Creek, Whitewater Bay, Cormorant Pass, Oyster Bay, and Little Shark River is marked by daybeacons. The controlling depth is about 3¾ feet.

The route from Flamingo to Daybeacon 48, near the W end of Cormorant Pass, is part of the Wilderness Waterway.

Wilderness Waterway is a 100-mile inside passage winding through the mangrove wilderness of Everglades National Park from Flamingo on Florida Bay to Everglades City on the Gulf of Mexico. From Daybeacon 48, near the W end of Cormorant Pass, the waterway leads N through Shark Cutoff and then through various creeks, rivers, and open bays to Everglades City. The passage above Cormorant Pass is marked by the National Park Service. The National Park Service advises that boats with cabins or high windshields or boats over 18 feet in length should not attempt the entire passage, because of the narrow creeks and overhanging branches along some portions of the waterway.

Manatees.—Regulated **speed zones** for the protection of manatees are posted in the Wilderness Waterway.

Maps of the waterway and other information are contained in a booklet entitled, "A Guide to the Wilderness Waterway of the Everglades National Park", published by the University of Miami Press, Drawer 9088, Coral Gables, FL 33124.

A **special anchorage** is on the S side of the river at Marco. (See **110.1** and **110.74**, chapter 2, for limits and regulations.) In April 1993, shoaling to 2 feet was reported in the anchorage area.

U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center 24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies

RCC New Orleans

Commander

8th CG District

New Orleans, LA

(504) 589-6225

Navigation Managers Area of Responsibility



NOAA's navigation managers serve as ambassadors to the maritime community.

They help identify navigational challenges facing professional and recreational mariners, and provide NOAA resources and information for safe navigation. For additional information, please visit nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/service/navmanagers

To make suggestions or ask questions online, go to nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/inquiry.

To report a chart discrepancy, please use ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx.

Lateral System As Seen Entering From Seaward

on navigable waters except Western Rivers



For more information on aids to navigation, including those on Western Rivers, please consult the latest USCG Light List for your area.

These volumes are available online at <http://www.navcen.uscg.gov>

MARINE WEATHER FORECASTS
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

CITY TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Miami, FL *(305) 229-4550

Key West, FL *(305) 295-1316

*Recording (24 hours daily)

OFFICE HOURS

24 hours daily

24 hours daily

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

CITY STATION FREQ. (MHz)

Key West, FL WXJ-95 162.40

Fort Myers, FL WVK-83 162.475

Naples, FL WWG-92 162.525

BROADCAST TIMES

24 hours daily

24 hours daily

24 hours daily

BROADCASTS OF MARINE WEATHER FORECASTS AND WARNINGS
BY MARINE RADIOTELEPHONE STATIONS

CITY STATION FREQ. BROADCAST TIMES-CST SPECIAL WARNING

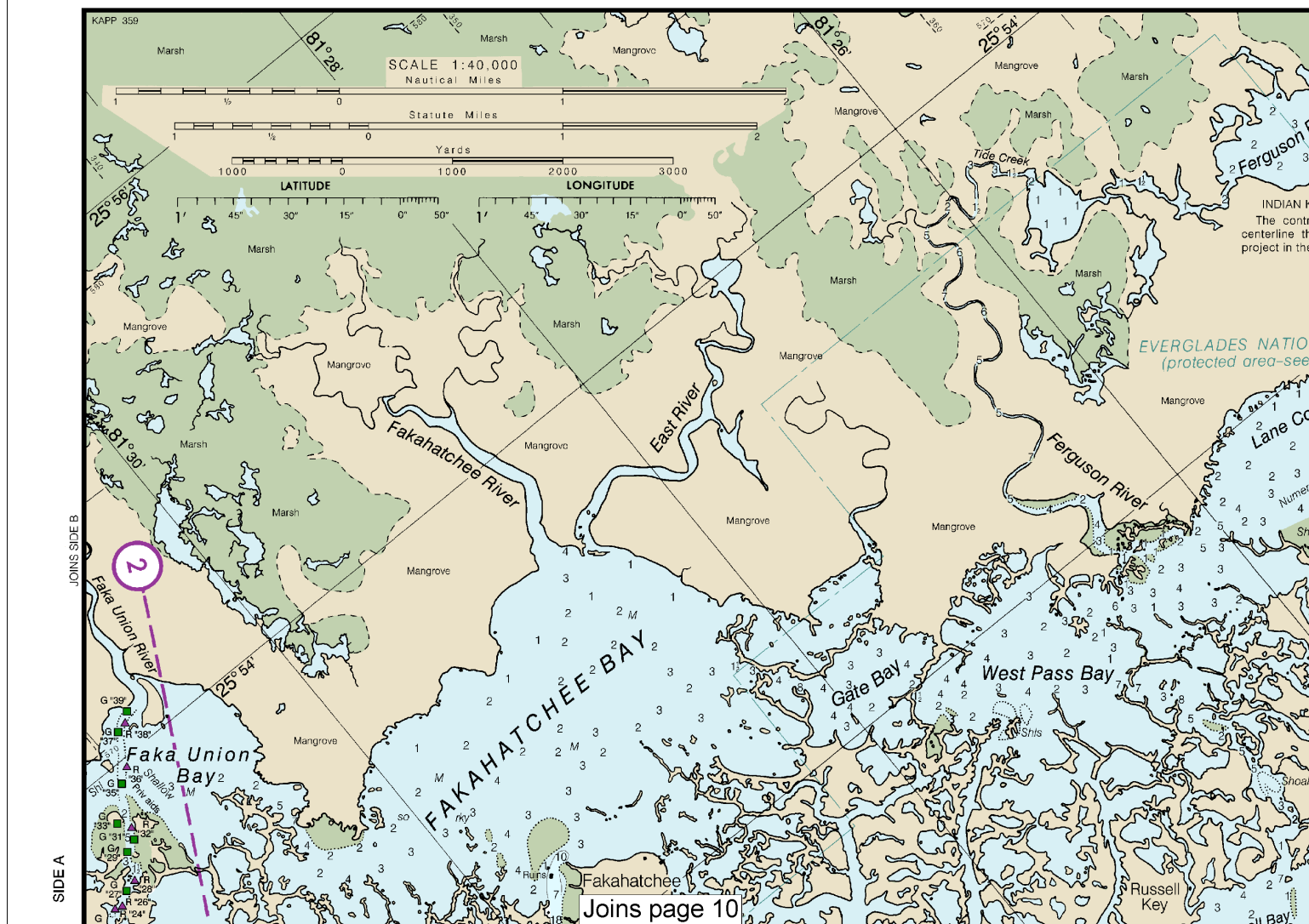
Miami, FL NCF 2670 kHz 10:50 AM & PM *On receipt

Key West, FL NOK 157.1 MHz 7:00 AM & 5:00 PM *On receipt

*Preceded by announcement on 2182 kHz.
Broadcast one hour later during Daylight Saving Time

The United States Coast Guard Auxiliary (USCGAUX), national construction program regarding the USPS - Local 1 Box 30423, Raleigh, NC 27601
USCGAUX-7th Ave., Miami, FL 33133
Washington, D. C. 20540

Limitations on the use of this chart are found in the U.S. Coast Guard Agency Publication 1-1. Radio direction is subject to error and station position is approximate.



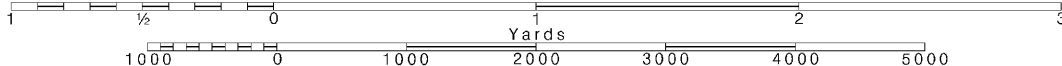
4

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



PUBLIC BOATING INSTRUCTION PROGRAMS

ates Power Squadrons (USPS) and U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary
ational organizations of boatmen, conduct extensive boating in-
ams in communities throughout the United States. For informat-
ese educational courses, contact the following sources:

Squadron Commander or USPS Headquarters, Post Office
eligh, N.C. 27612, 919-821-0281.

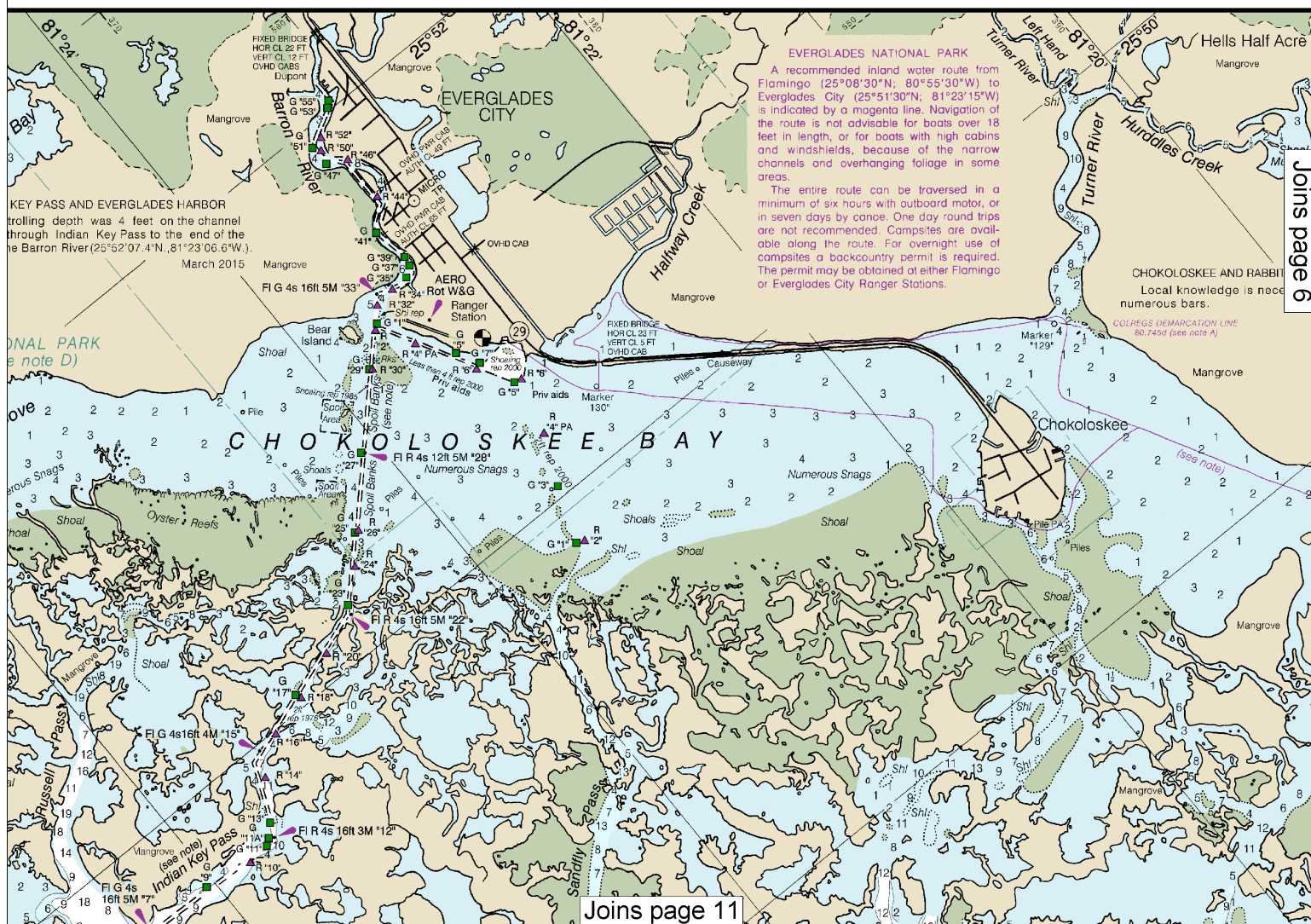
th Coast Guard District, Federal Building, 909 Southwest 1st
33131-3050, Tel. 305-350-5697 or USCG Headquarters (G-BAU),
C. 20593-0001

TIDAL INFORMATION

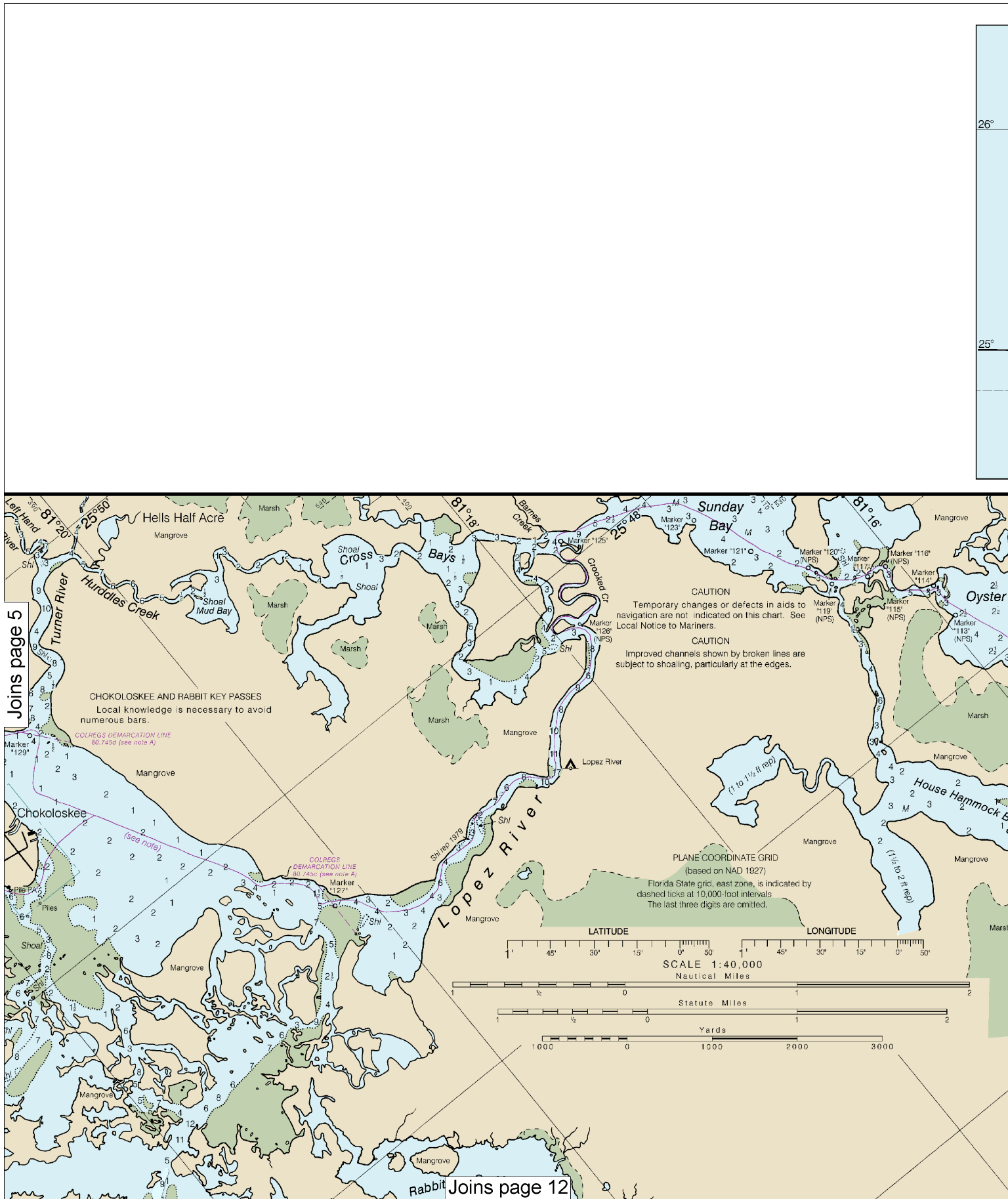
Near real time water level data, predictions
and weather data are available via the Internet
at <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov>. Annual
predictions of the rise and fall of the tides are
available in printed form from private sector
printers.

CAUTION

h the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be
Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence
on 117.
on-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are
and should be used with caution.
ions are shown thus:
(ion) o(Approximate location)



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:53333. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



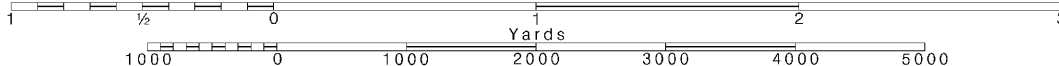
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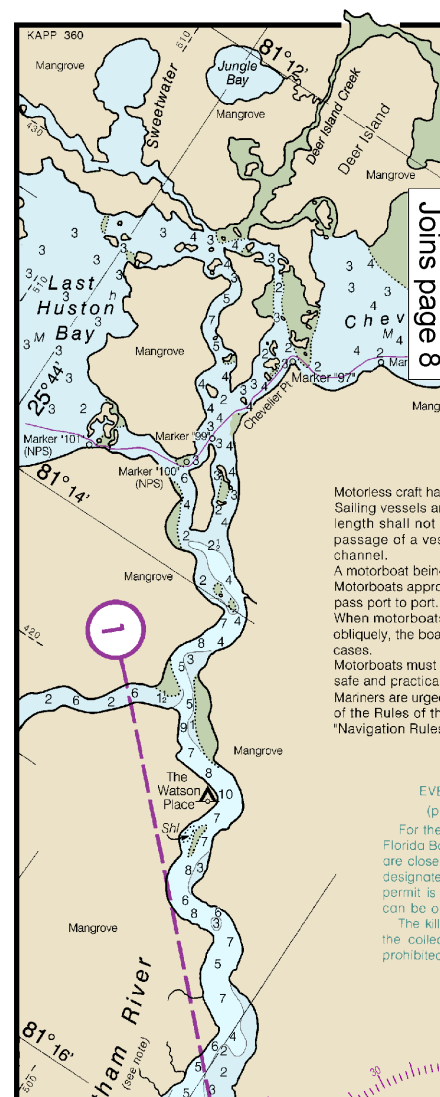
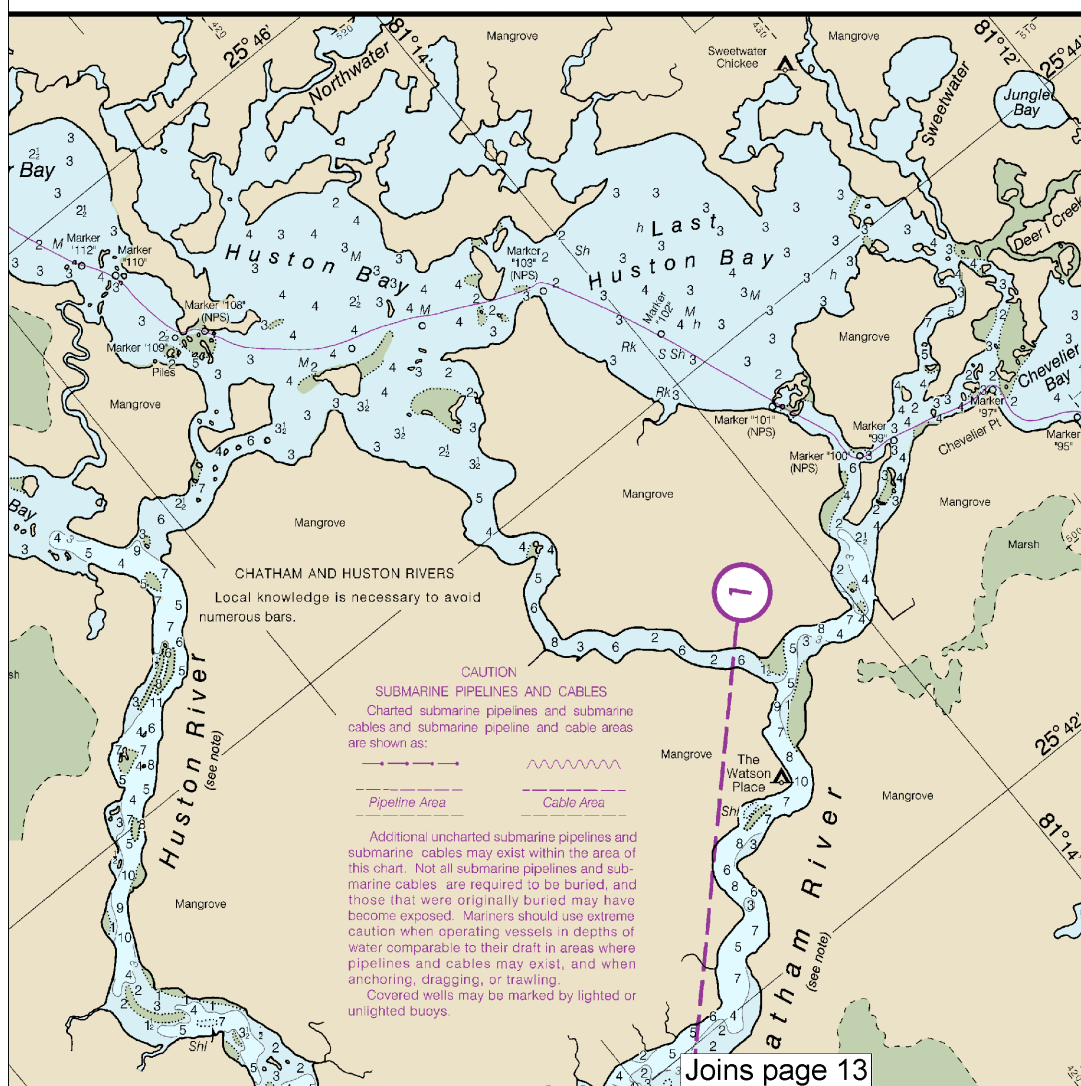
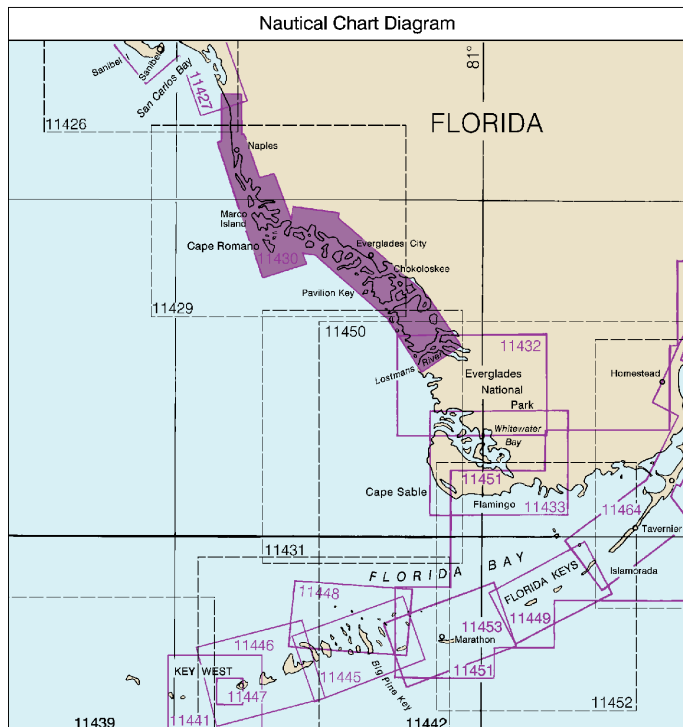
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





Ⓟ Pump-out facilities

HORIZONTAL DATUM

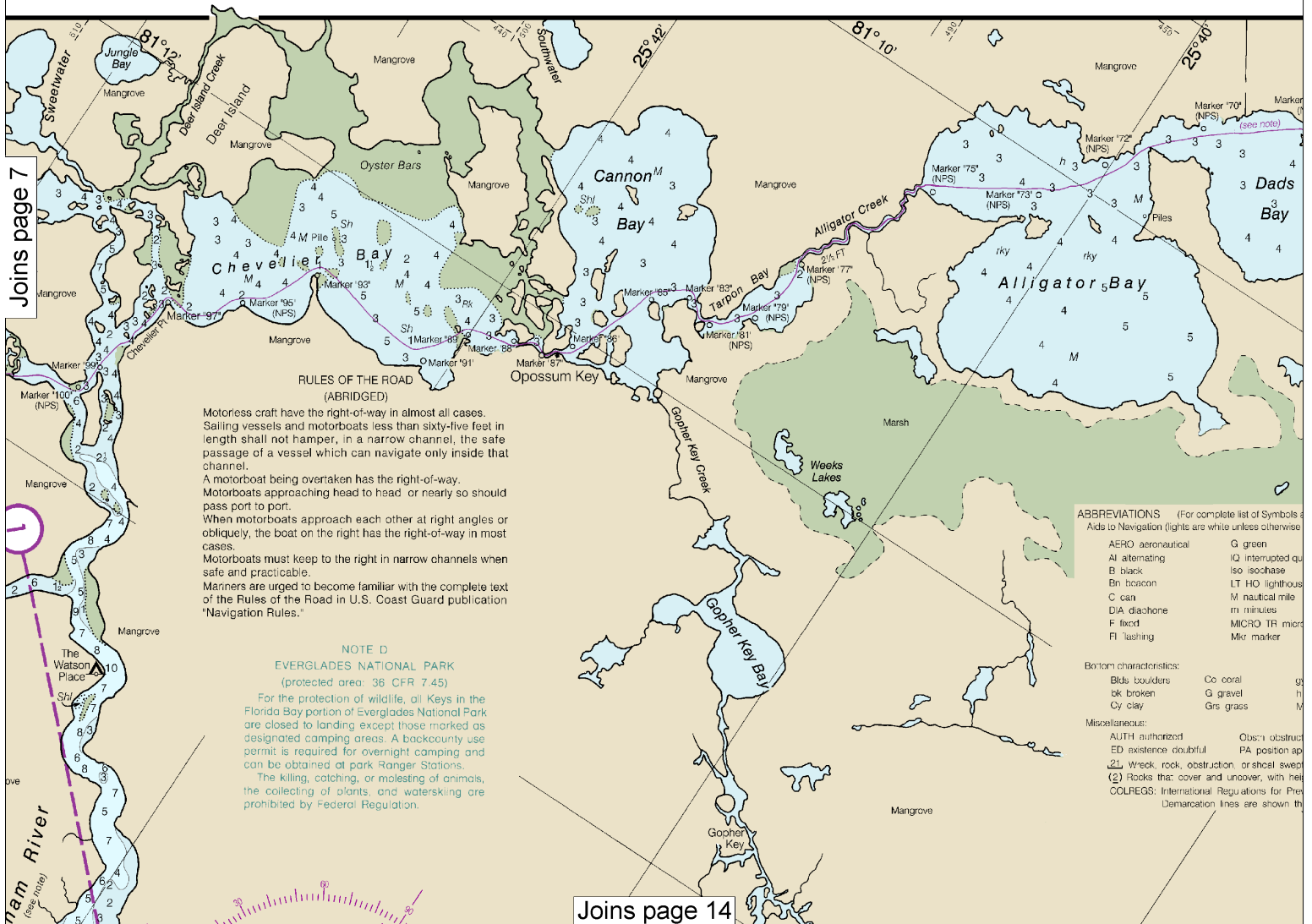
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 1.341" northward and 0.702" eastward to agree with this chart.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The National Ocean Service acknowledges the exceptional cooperation received from members of the Naples Power Squadron, District 22, United States Power Squadrons, in continually providing essential information for revising this chart.



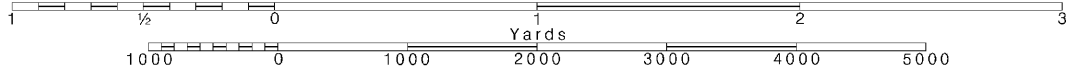
8

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



MERCATOR PROJECTION AT SCALE 1:40,000
SOUNDINGS IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

NOAA encourages users to submit inquiries, discrepancies or comments about this chart at <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm>.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 5 for important supplemental information.

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

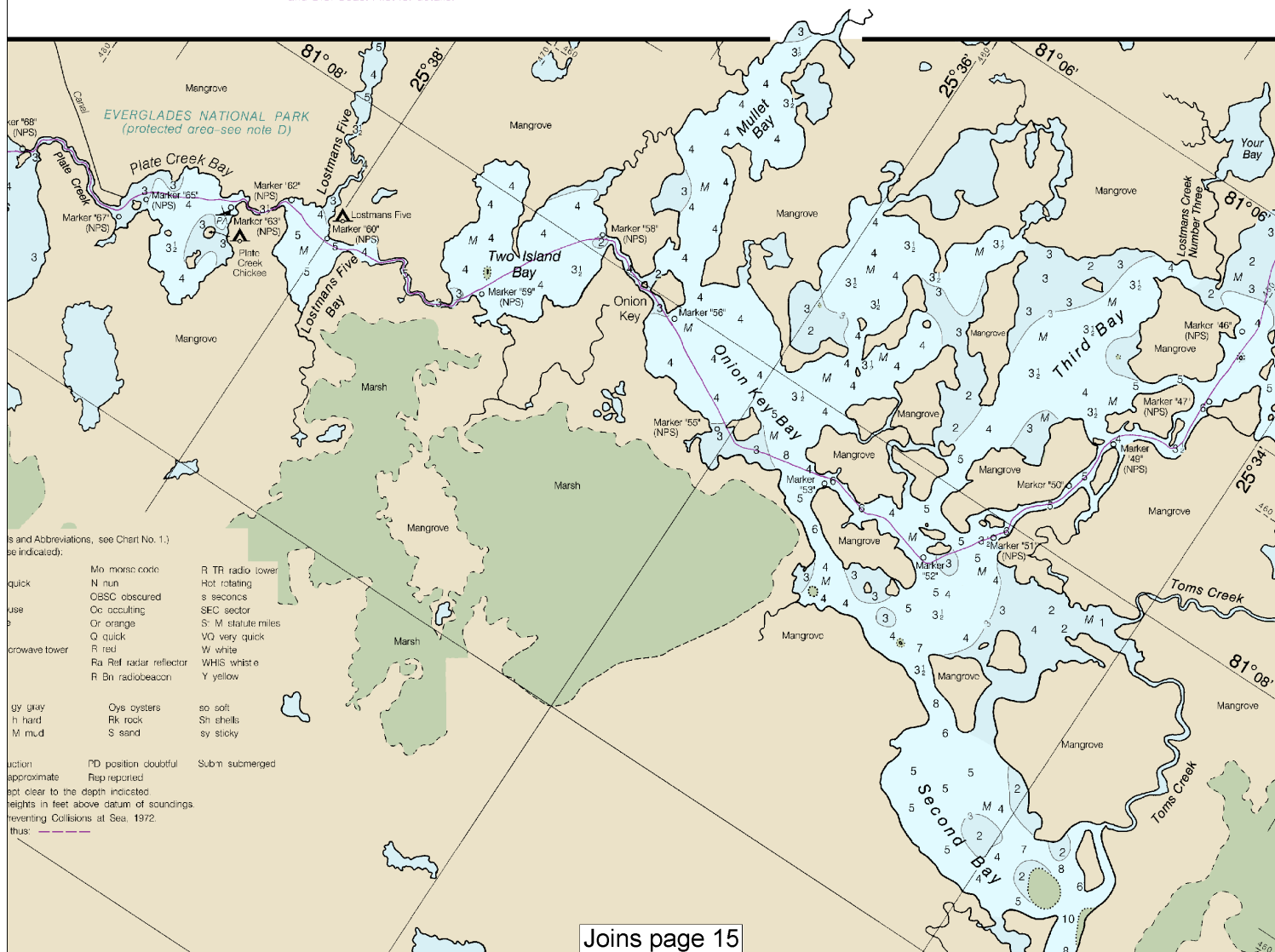
NAUTICAL CHART 11430



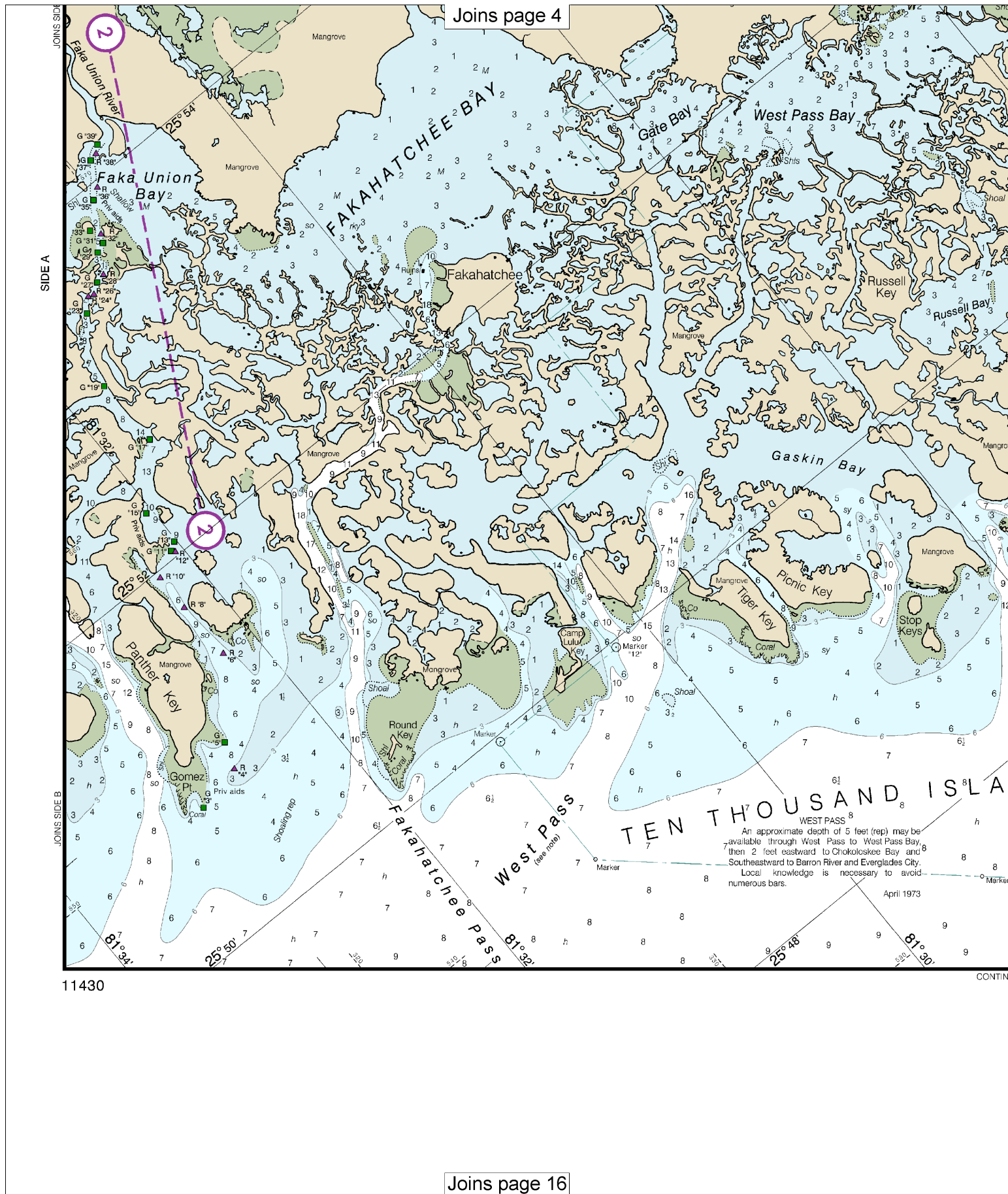
FLORIDA LOSTMANS RIVER TO WIGGINS PASS

Chart 11430

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY



Joins page 15



10

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

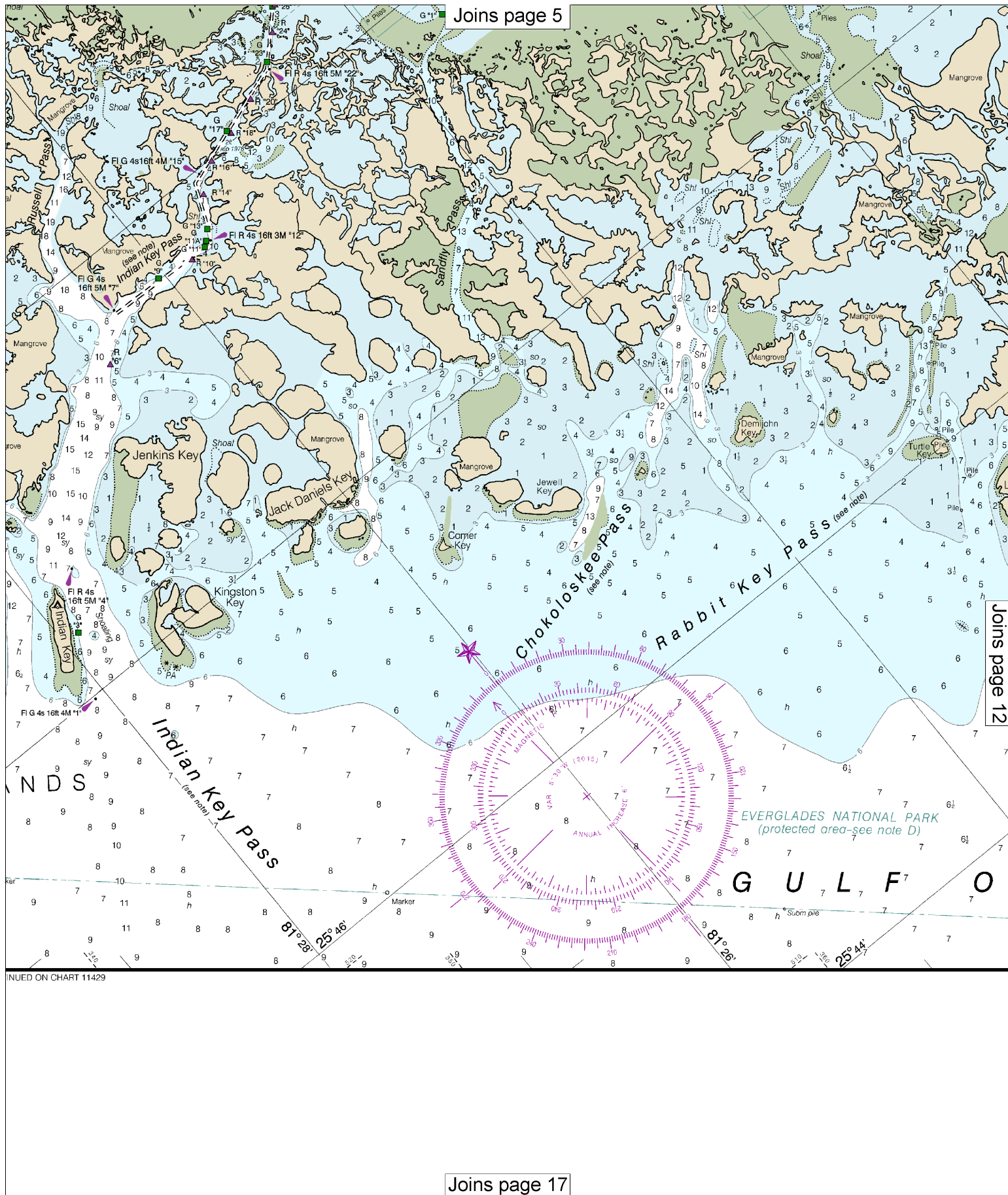
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Nautical Miles

Yards

See Note on page 5.





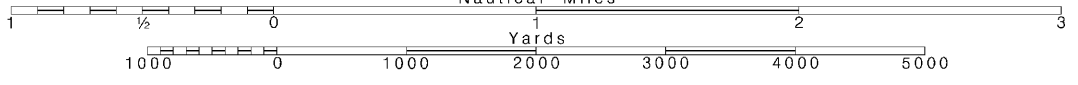
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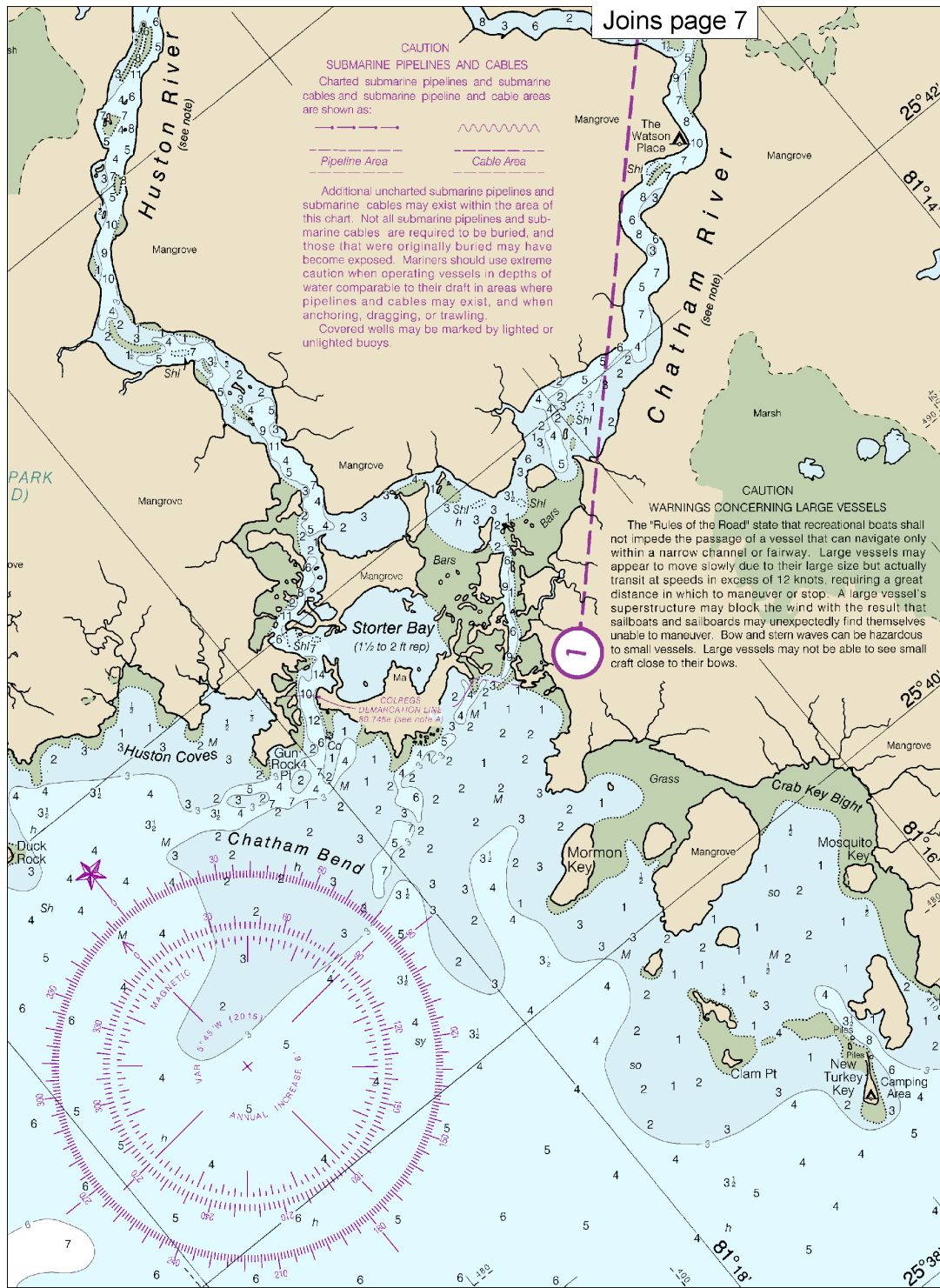
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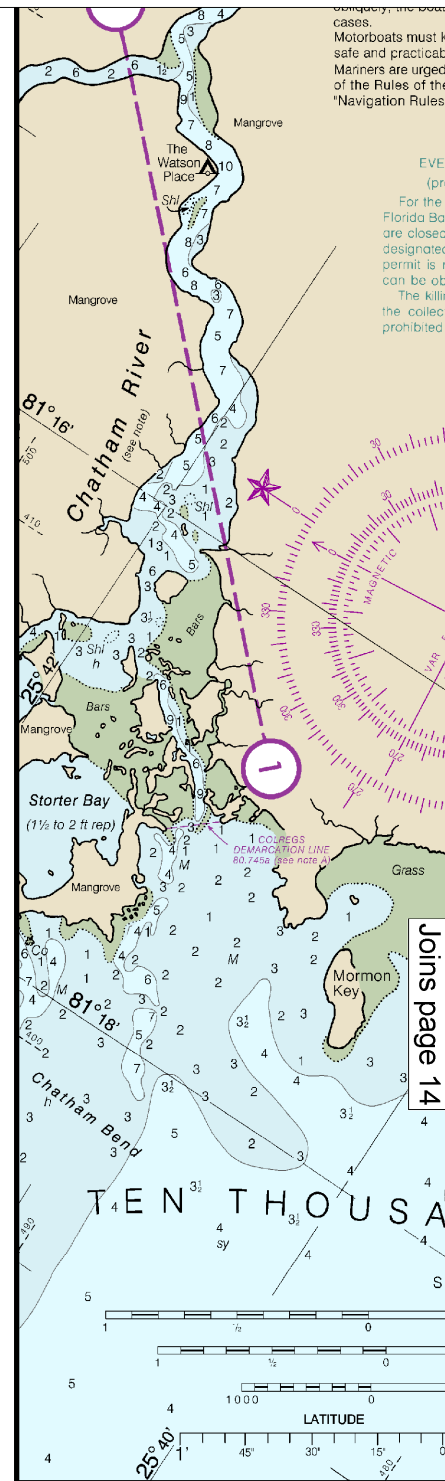
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Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

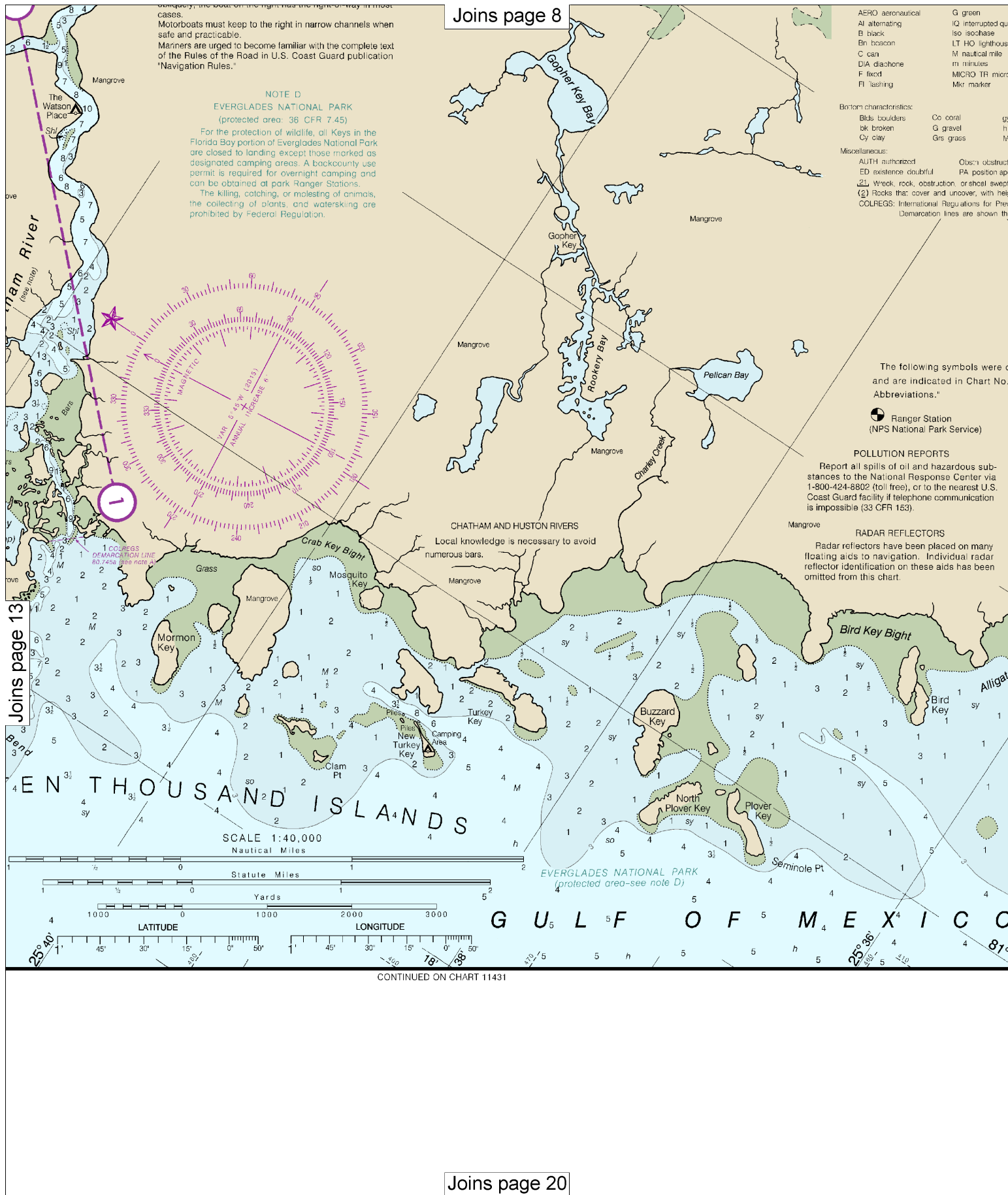


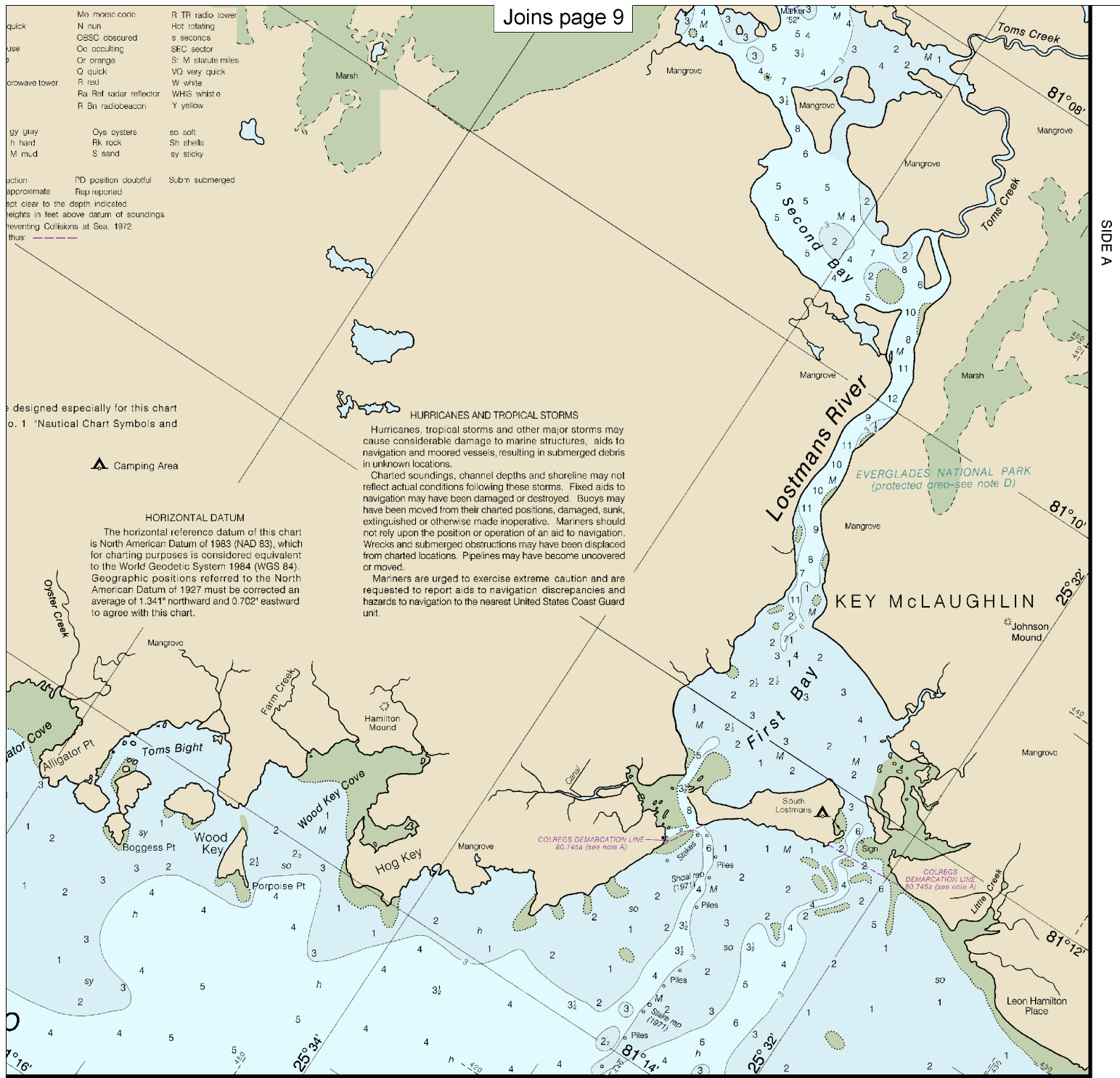


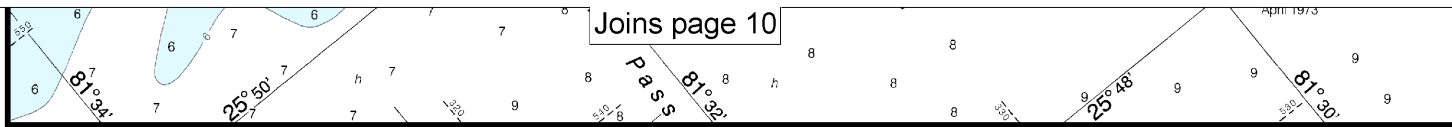
CONTINUED ON CHART 11431



Joins page 19

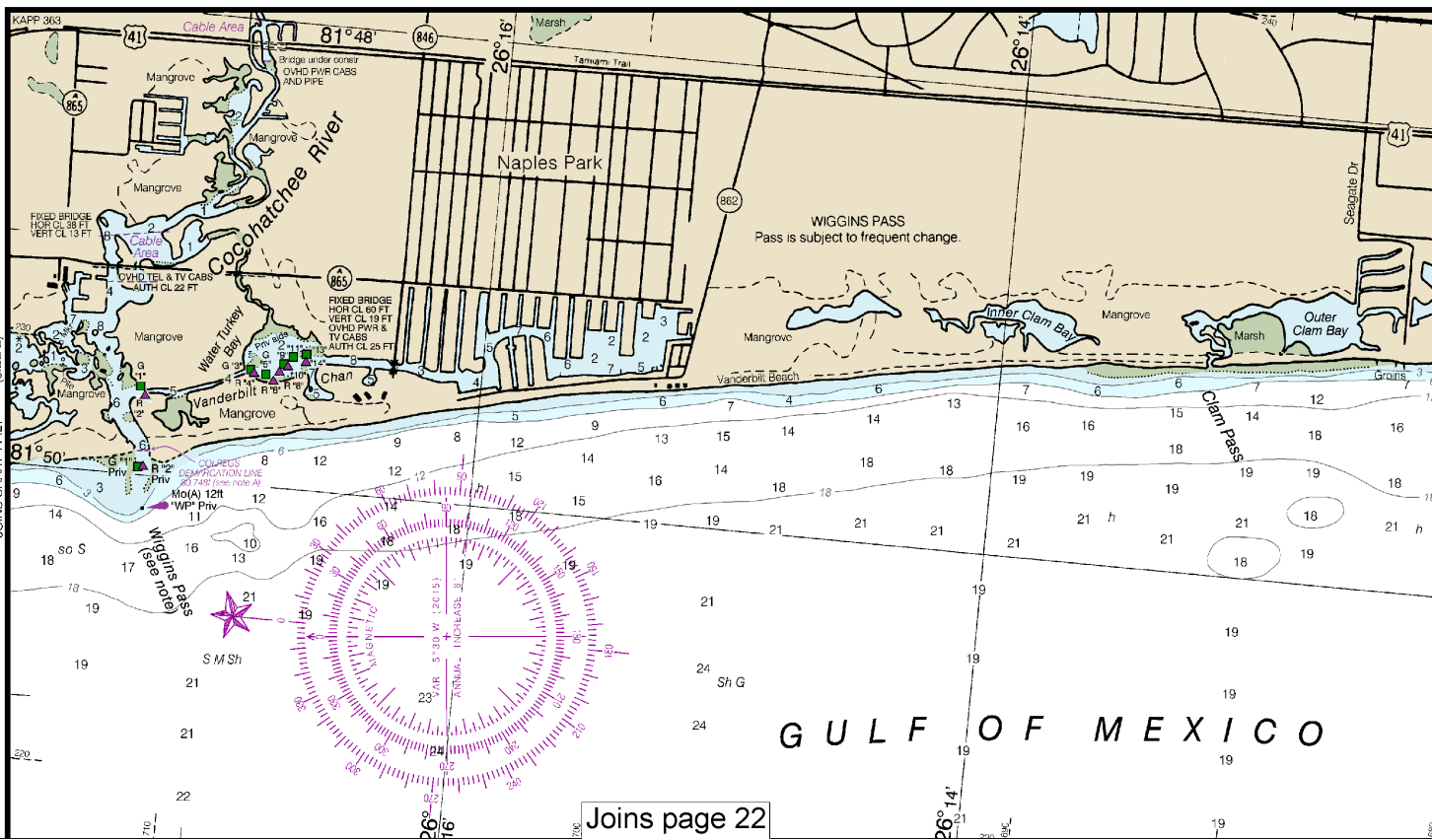






11430

CONTIN



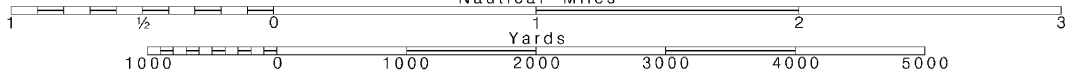
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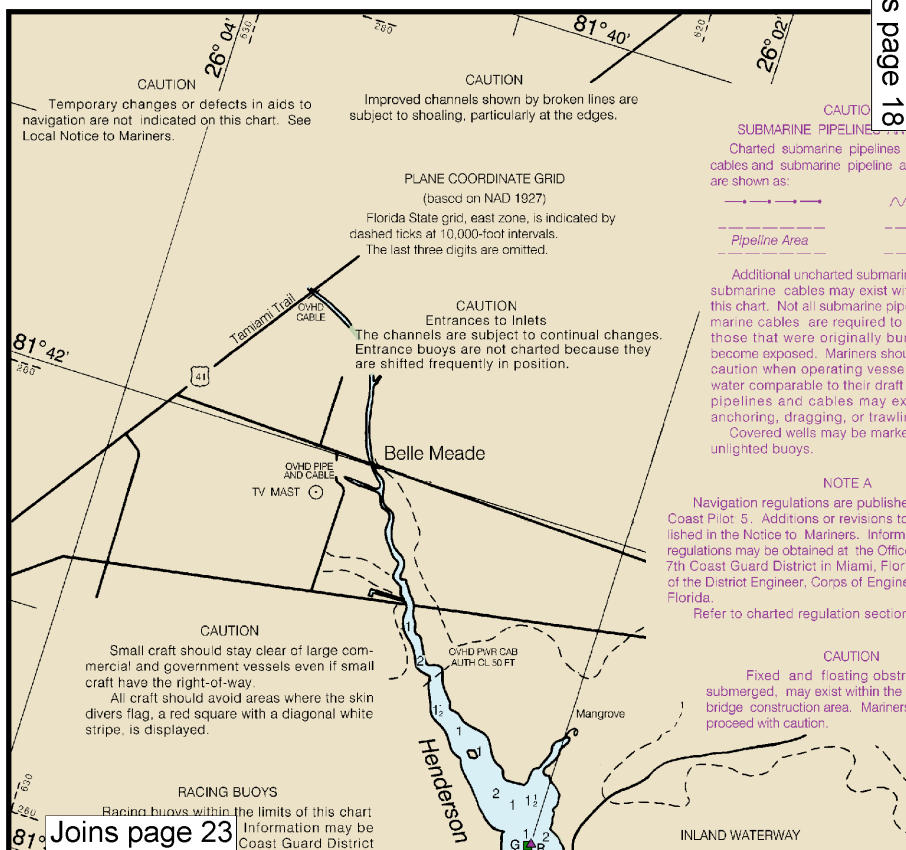
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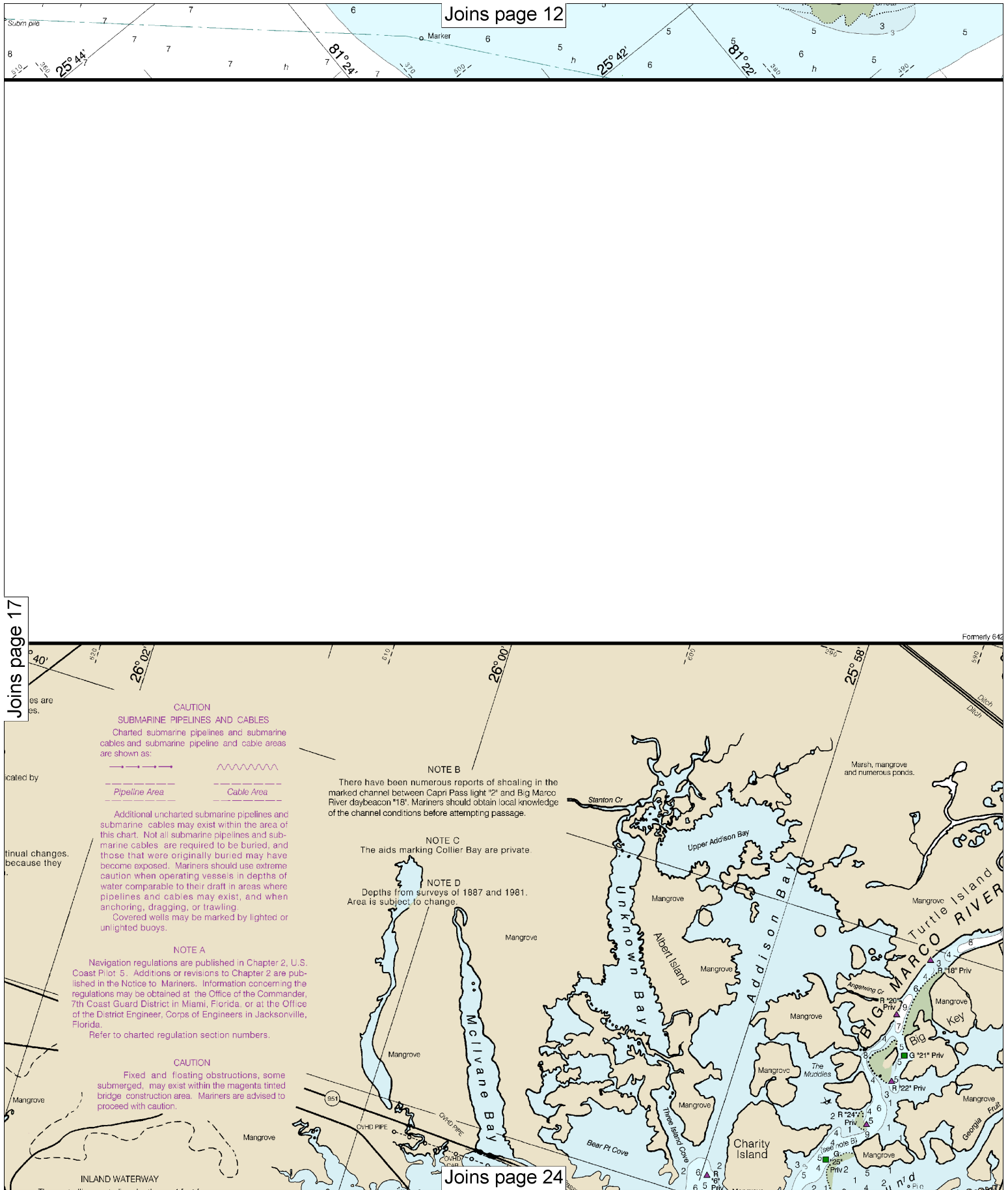
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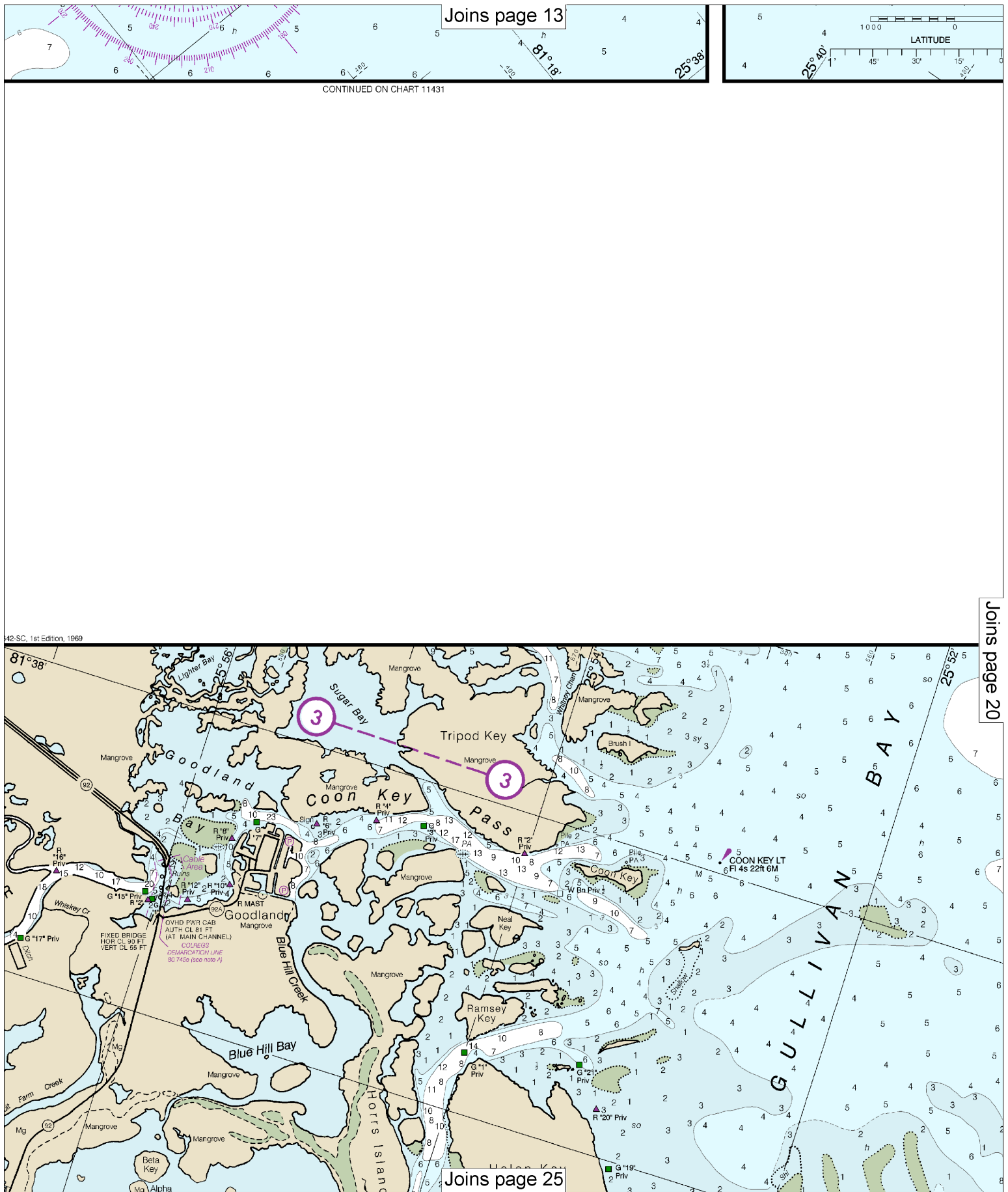
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Nautical Miles

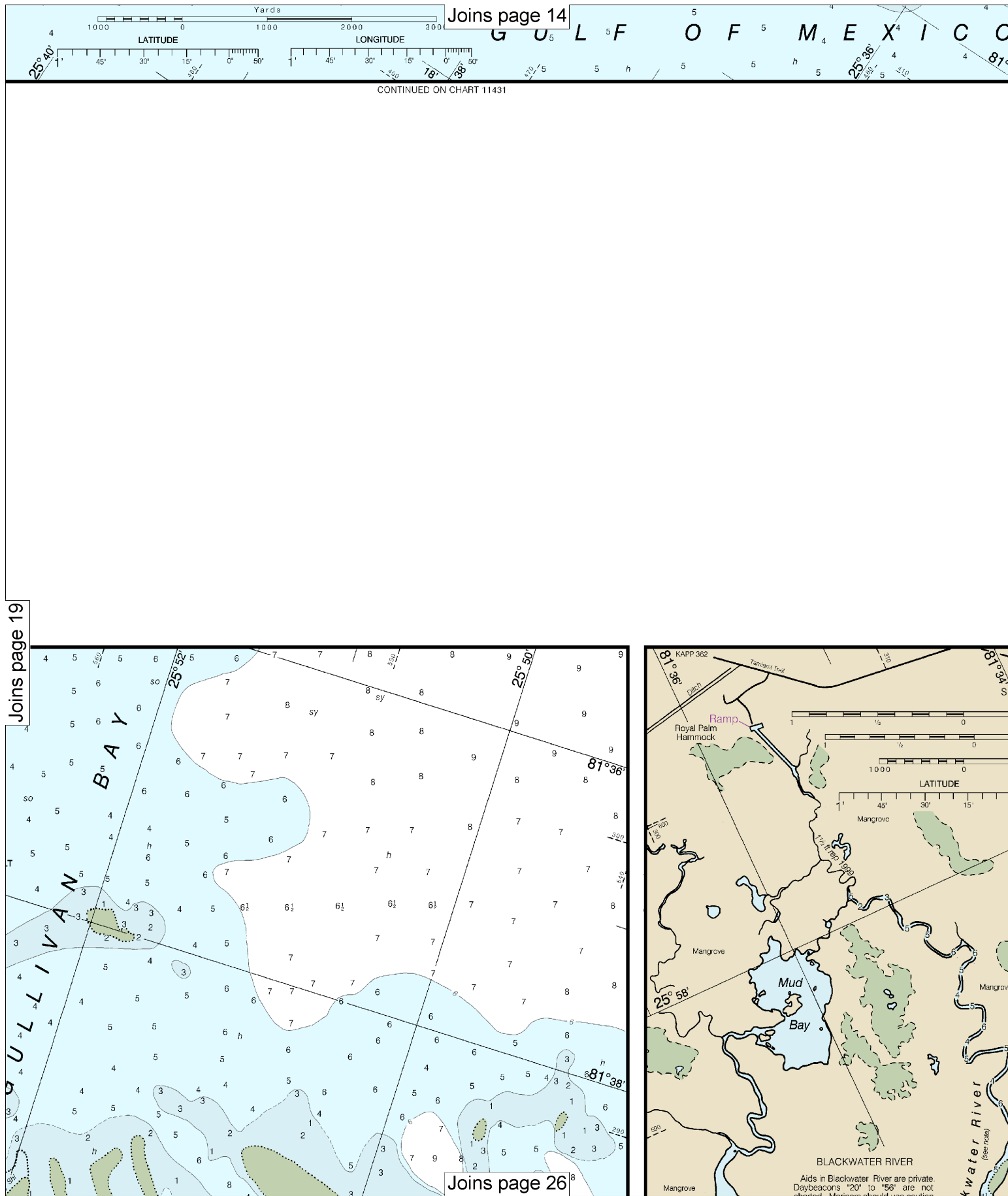
See Note on page 5.











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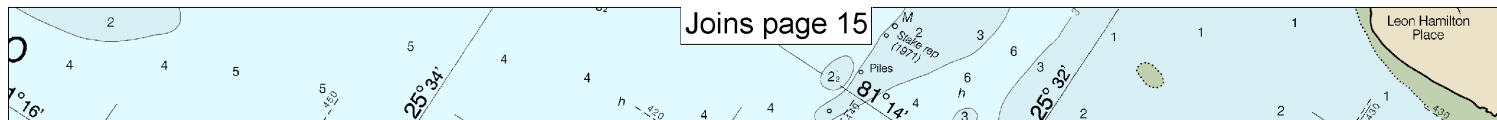
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SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

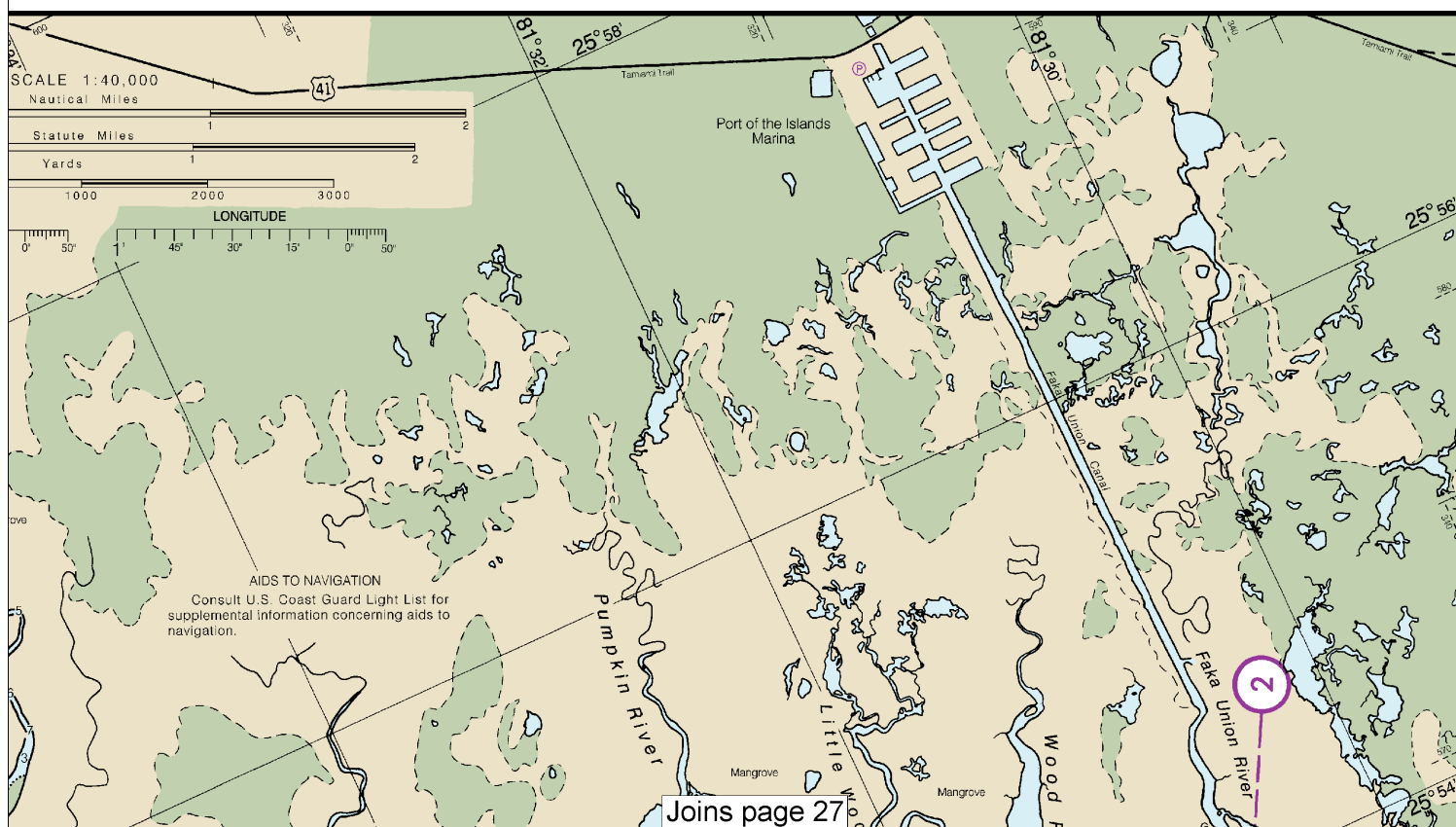
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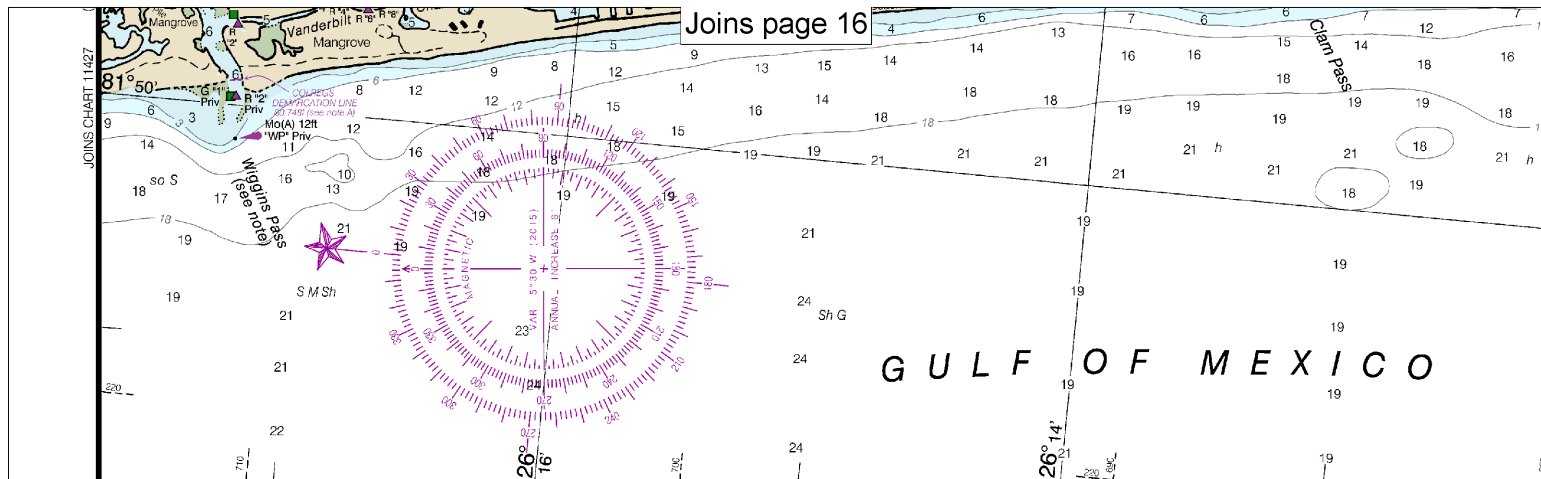




CONTINUED ON CHART 11432

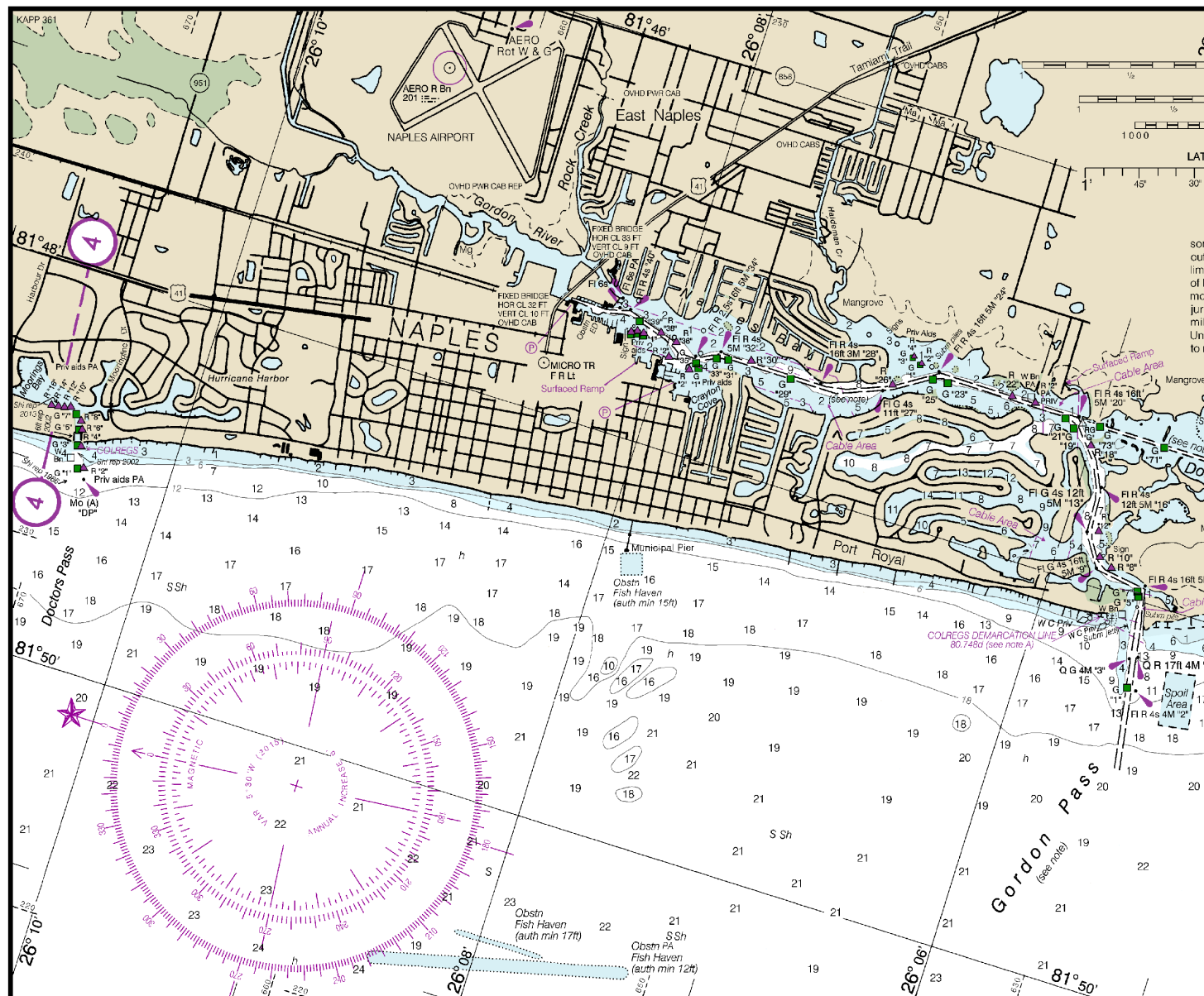
11430





CONTINUED ON CHART 11429

SIDE B



11430 28th Ed., Nov. 2015. Last Correction: 11/17/2016. Cleared through:
LNM: 4716 (11/22/2016), NM: 4816 (11/26/2016)

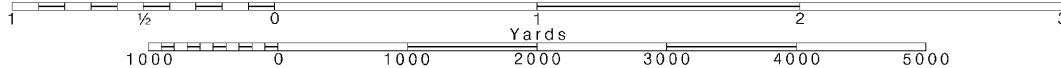
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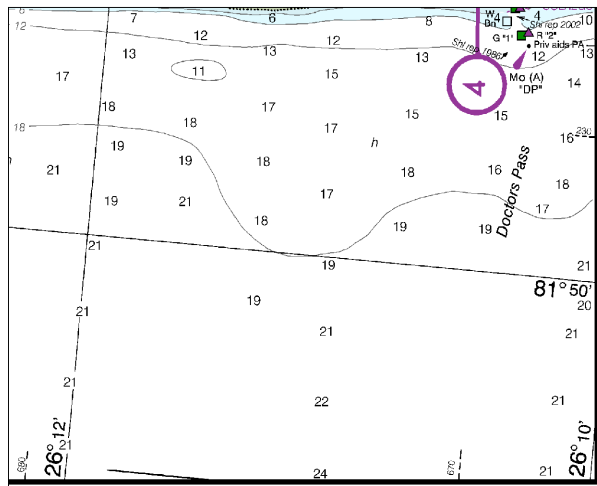
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





Joins page 17

Covered wells may be marked with unlighted buoys.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Coast Pilot 5. Additions or revisions to regulations published in the Notice to Mariners. Informal regulations may be obtained at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers, 7th Coast Guard District in Miami, Florida.

Refer to charted regulation section

CAUTION

Fixed and floating obstructions, submerged, may exist within the bridge construction area. Mariners proceed with caution.

CAUTION
Small craft should stay clear of commercial and government vessels. Small craft have the right-of-way.
All craft should avoid an underway diver flag, a red square with a white diagonal stripe, is displayed.

RACING BUOYS

Racing buoys within the limits of this chart are not shown hereon. Information may be obtained from the U.S. Coast Guard District Offices as racing and other private buoys are not all listed in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

GORDON PASS

The controlling depth for Gordon Pass channel was 5 1/2 feet to Lt. 9; thence 8 feet to Dbn 18; thence 7 feet to Lt. 24; thence 7 1/2 feet to the yacht basin at Naples, with 8 feet available in the basin; thence 8 feet to the Hwy 41 bridge.

INLAND WATERWAY

The controlling centerline depth was 4 feet from Big Marco Pass to junction daybeacon "G" except for shoaling to 3 feet at daybeacon "30A".

Oct 2005

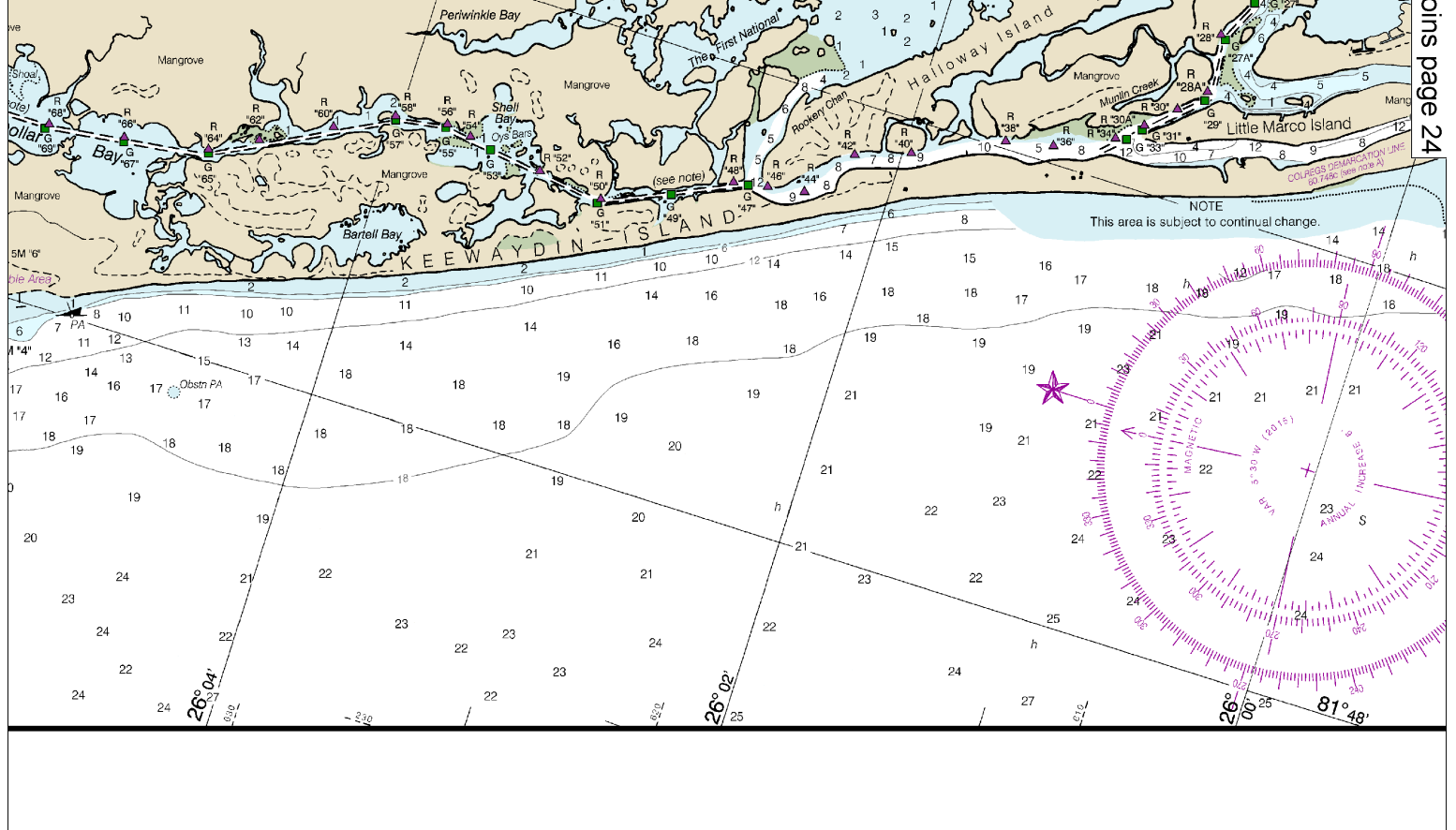
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Nautical Miles

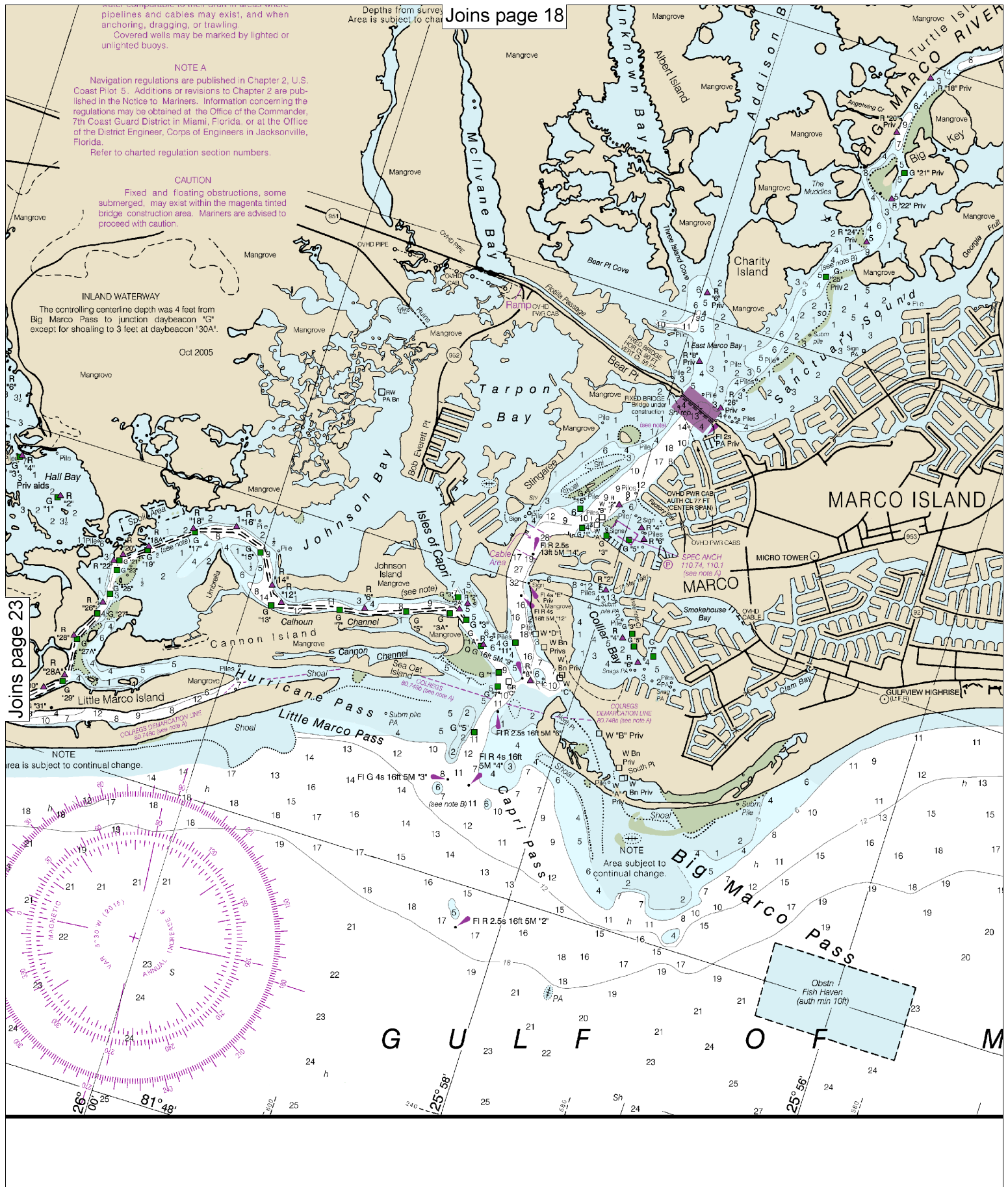
NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, the Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in host cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

Joins page 24

NOTE
Subject to continual change.



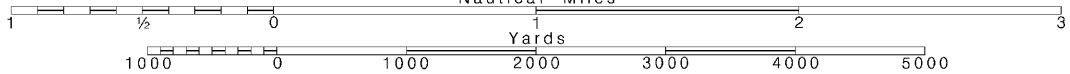


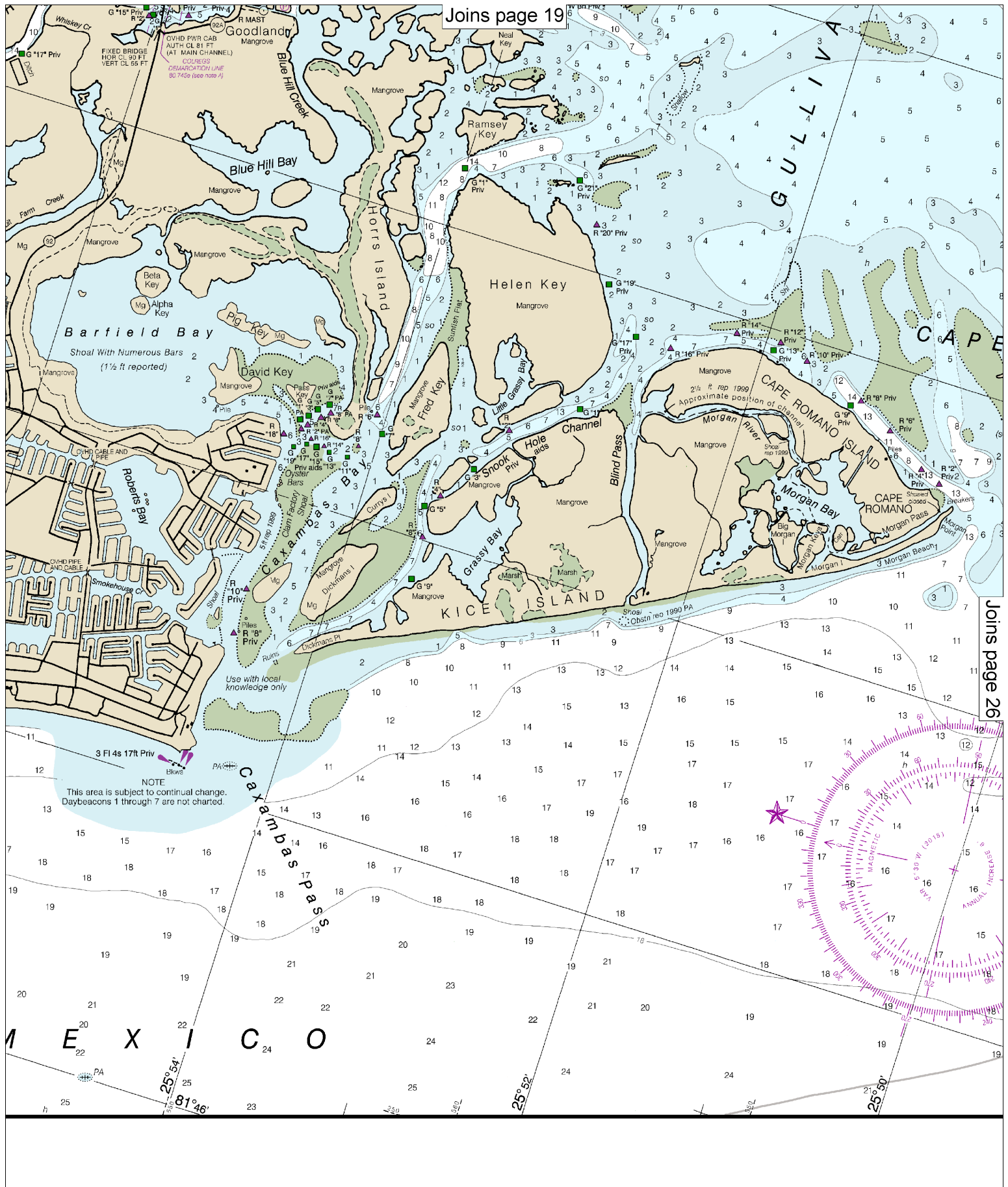
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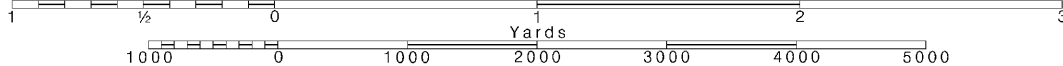
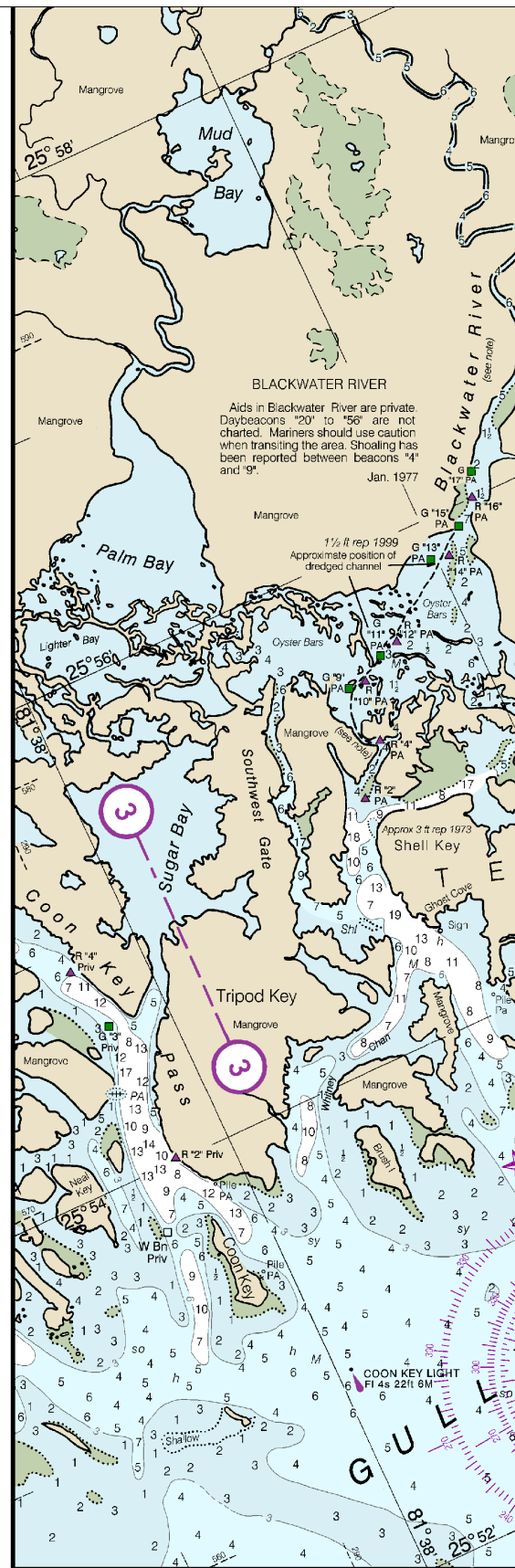
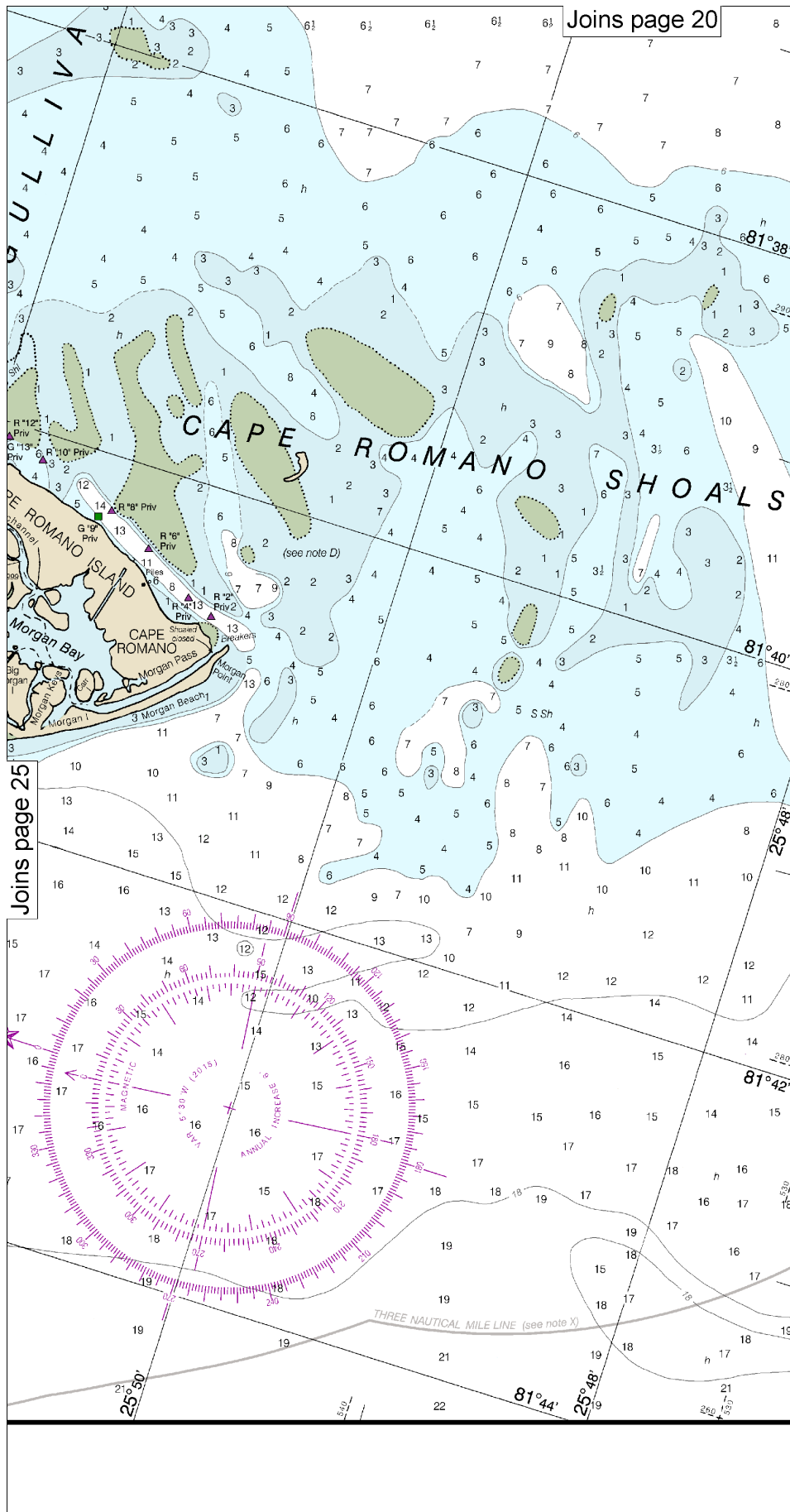
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SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

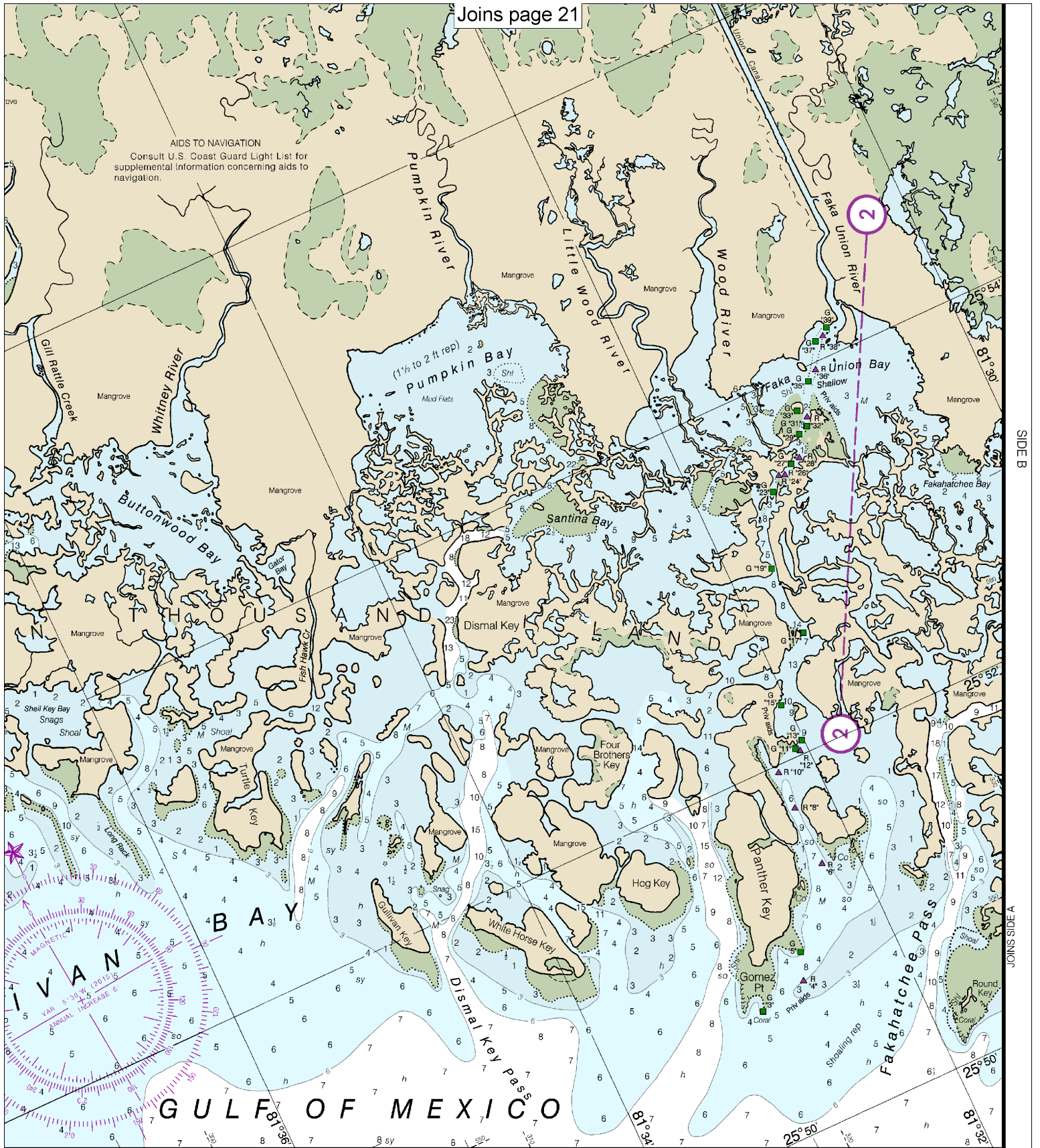
See Note on page 5.







AIDS TO NAVIGATION
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for
supplemental information concerning aids to
navigation.



CONTINUED ON CHART 11429

11430



VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other

vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Getting and Giving Help — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!



NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/>

Quick References

Nautical chart related products and information	— http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov
Interactive chart catalog	— http://www.charts.noaa.gov/InteractiveCatalog/nrnc.shtml
Report a chart discrepancy	— http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx
Chart and chart related inquiries and comments	— http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs
Chart updates (LNM and NM corrections)	— http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html
Coast Pilot online	— http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm
Tides and Currents	— http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov
Marine Forecasts	— http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm
National Data Buoy Center	— http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/
NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions	— http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/
National Weather Service	— http://www.weather.gov/
National Hurricane Center	— http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/
Pacific Tsunami Warning Center	— http://ptwc.weather.gov/
Contact Us	— http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm



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